

It was the "prospect" of a bill for the erection of a federal building here that we ventured to ask for, not its "introduction." Our readers were informed of the latter nearly a year ago.

A BLOOD-STOCK RAISERS' ASSOCIATION of Mississippi has been formed. Its first meeting was held at West Point. Judge Lock E. Houston of Aberdeen, was elected President of the Association.

There is no benefit you can confer on the people of a State greater than to give them the knowledge whereby they can protect themselves from disease.—Message of Gov. Andrews of Connecticut.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association of last week sends out good news for our planters. There was a good demand for cotton, and some descriptions advanced. American was in good, general demand.

A YELLOW FEVER HERO, Robert Kenyon Jayne, editor of the Newton Report. He is made of the material out of which martyrs to conviction and duty are moulded. Don't fail to read the article headed "Southern Hero," on our first page.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR GEN. REUBEN DAVIS—that of the colored aspirants for Congress in South Carolina, Rainey and Smalls, who having been defeated at the polls, have acquiesced in the result and declined to waste the public money and take up the time of Congress by contesting.

"THE SOLD SOUTH POLKA," by Walter L. Birlings, of Hazelhurst, Mississippi, dedicated to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, is the title of a new piece of music, for a copy of which we are indebted to the author. In token of our appreciation, we have presented it to one of the handsomest young ladies, and the brightest musical intellect, of our acquaintance.

Whatever agitators of the Blaine and Edmunds camps may say to disparage the South, and to keep alive sectional animosities, in our respect she will remain solid, and that is in the gratitude of her people for the abundant and substantial tokens of sympathy which were showered upon them by the people of the North in their recent afflictions. This sentiment is beautifully expressed in the splendid poem by Capt. Ross, of the Canton Mass., entitled "The Solid South." It is printed on our first page.

SOME of our exchanges (see extracts in another column) are giving timely warning of the premeditated revival of the Republican party in this State. We have information which we know to be reliable that this conspiracy is not confined to one or two localities, but it is in progress all along the line. In some counties it will be known by the name of "Independent," and in others of "Nationalists," or "Greenbackers." It will be a conglomeration of Radicals, soreheads, malcontents, and disorganizers generally, having for its object the overthrow of the Democratic-Conservative party and the practical restoration of Radical rule. The Democrats and Conservatives must put their armor on, and stand ready to smite them hip and thigh.

#### The Geneva Award.

Hon. Van, H. Manning's speech on the Geneva Award is an able argument in favor of the bill providing for the distribution of the remaining sum to the credit of the parties who sustained damages by Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports in violation of the neutrality laws. The award amounted to \$15,000, 500. Of this sum \$10,000,000 have been paid over to claimants. The balance remains in the Treasury. Mr. Manning supports the proposition to transfer the duty of distributing it from Congress to a court of justice; thus removing a bone over which lobby virtues and corruptionists would wrestle as long as a morsel remained. Mr. Manning's speech is a model; terse, strong, chaste and logical.

#### Anti-Bellum Mail Contracts.

It will be seen that Mr. Singleton has offered an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill to pay ante-bellum mail contractors 50 per cent of the amount of all claims. By a previous act (of last session) three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated, and the Secretary of the Treasury has not made payment because the amount of the appropriation was not sufficient. Meantime an act of the Confederate government was discovered showing that a portion of these claims had been paid by it. Mr. Singleton's amendment provides against payment to persons who received compensation from that government.

This is a step in the right direction. The payment of these claims which have nothing of a sectional or partisan complexion, has been deferred too long. Their justice cannot be denied, but being just, they ought to be paid in the full amount. It is unworthy of a great and powerful government to bicker over, and cut down, the claims of its own citizens for service rendered at rates fixed by itself. But our sagacious Representative takes a practical view of the subject and as he is dealing with hard customers, acts upon the old adage, that half a loaf is better than no bread.

We learn from our confrere Mr. Boyd of the Inland Recorder, that a number of the colored people who were duped into the Liberator's emigration movement, have returned to their former homes—namely the Yarnalls (colored) who were leading them into the promised land.

The Blaine-Teller Committee left New Orleans with its budget of last Saturday.

#### Mississippi and the River and Harbor Bill.

It is said that the amounts asked for improvement of rivers, harbors and other public works the present session of Congress, will aggregate a large sum and are to be equally divided between the North and the South. We trust the Representatives from the South will see that it is. The South contributes to the commerce and general wealth of the country, a larger amount than the North. In this distribution the interests of Mississippi will not be neglected. Her vigilant and able representatives are at their posts and will take care that they receive proper attention. We would speak a liberal appropriation for our Seashore, especially the harbor of Pascagoula and the entrance of the river. Pascagoula is exporting a large quantity of lumber of the best description. The demand for it in foreign markets is daily increasing and the supply would be easily increased from the contiguous forests, but for the obstructions to navigation which could be removed for a comparatively small appropriation. We say small compared to what is obtained for other harbors of less importance. We have noticed a labored argument delivered in the Senate the other day by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, in support of a bill appropriating \$100,000 to Coos Bay and Harbor, on the Northern Pacific, but the figures he adduces to show the extent and value of its exports do not compare with the harbor of Pascagoula. At the last session of Congress, a clause was inserted in the River and Harbor bill providing for a survey and estimate of costs of necessary improvements to that harbor. The law has been complied with and the demand is made for the appropriation.

One hundred thousand dollars might be appropriated for our principal seashore harbor, subject to a survey and estimate under the direction of the Chief of Engineers. The improvement of the Yazoo, Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers deserve special consideration. It is a part of the general system of improving the Mississippi river and its tributaries which the strictest constructionists admit to be within the power and a part of the bounden duty of the federal government. As important a stream as Pearl river, penetrating the very centre of the most valuable timber region on the globe and a fine agricultural and pastoral country without, has been overlooked in the past legislation of the country, but that when more attention was given to theories, and less to essentials, than in this practical generation. A good beginning has been made for the improvement of the Mississippi river and harbor at Vicksburg, and as the government has committed itself to the work, we may safely predict that it will be completed without unnecessary delay. When that city becomes the eastern terminus of the great transcontinental railway, on the line of the 32nd parallel as it certainly ought to be, inasmuch as it is immediately on the line of the shortest route to the Atlantic, and the Mississippi river at that point is spanned by an immense bridge capable of supporting the heaviest loads and travel which would be poured through it from East to West and from West to East, it will be indeed a city upon a hill, in which the entire State will feel a just and commendable pride. Our railway from Vicksburg to Meridian will constitute an essential link in this grand system of thoroughfare, connecting the two oceans by the speediest and most practical route which the hand of nature has pointed out.

#### The Outrage Bill.

The Blaine-Teller Committee is vigorously running the outrage machine. This thing of "investigating" the South has been going on with a well known partisan purpose ever since 1871, when Senator Scott of Pennsylvania, submitted his report from the Select Committee to investigate outrages in the Southern States. It is time to abate the custom as a costly nuisance. Radical witresses are exceedingly swift, and their testimony is as abundant and as cheap as dirt. The supply of every quality, no matter how blood curdling, is equal to the demand. The rebutting facts that Democratic witnesses tell, never find their way into Northern Republican papers. The sensational stories of the Eliza Pinkston and the George Washington are the ones that reach the Northern public through that channel; and they are sent forth on the wings of the lightning and blazed with stirring headlines to fan the flames, and keep alive the baleful fires of sectional strife. The Republican party has been beaten on the financial issue. Its opposition to the dollar of the fathers has made it odious to the laboring masses. Its extravagance and corruption have made it a nauseating stench in the public nostrils, and its chief hope for prolonging the fraud of power which it obtained by force in 1877, is by solidifying the North against the South with such contrivances as the Blaine-Teller investigation. Truth is mighty, and in the end, will prevail; but there is no use playing into the hands of a dangerous and unscrupulous adversary in order to verify the adage.

Tax-payers of the North only want the truth to justify them in entering once more into a contest with the South, who have been so long the victims of the material welfare of the whole country. They want to know that it is not the personal ambition of political leaders that creates the issue.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The "truth" is that the charges of lawlessness and violence are lies and are manufactured out of whole cloth for partisan purposes. We can assure our Milwaukee brother that the South wants no "contest" with the North, or with any other people. She simply wants to be let alone in the management of her own affairs in her own way subject to the limitations, and sustained by the guarantees of the Federal Constitution. She would be delighted if she should succeed in doing so satisfactorily to all sides; but her first object will be to please herself. Isn't that the way with the Wisconsin people?

Born houses of the Louisiana Legislature have passed the joint resolution calling for an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 13th of next March, the convention to assemble on the 21st of April. Mississippi, alone no movement to throw off the badge of humiliation placed upon her by the carpet-baggers at the sword's point in 1867 and '68.

SOME of our political students are asking that Jacksonian Democracy means Senator Thurman gives the definition in his letter under that head, in another column.

#### The New Agitation.

It is worthy of note that some of the intermeddling and prescriptive measures which were devised during the Grant Administration for the punishment and humiliation of the South, have been repealed. On the contrary, the saintly Edmunds who does nothing in anger, but everything in love, and as mild as a summer breeze, has introduced a series of resolutions with the avowed object of adding new prescriptive laws to those already in force; of heating the furnace seven times hotter. There is comfort in the fact that at least one Republican newspaper has had the courage to call a halt and protest against the Edmunds program, the N. Y. Times. That paper describes the evils of the new agitation in an able article, the quality of which will be seen by the following extracts:

But his solemn proposition to redraft the laws made after the war appears to us in a more than mischievous light. It is, we think, a measure of the most dangerous kind, and one which should be resisted by every citizen. It is a measure which, if carried into effect, would be a complete reversal of the policy of the Reconstruction. It would be a complete reversal of the policy of the Reconstruction. It would be a complete reversal of the policy of the Reconstruction.

The President, moreover, is perilous. In a Republican Senate can properly declare the law of the land. It is a measure which, if carried into effect, would be a complete reversal of the policy of the Reconstruction. It would be a complete reversal of the policy of the Reconstruction. It would be a complete reversal of the policy of the Reconstruction.

When Sheridan was denouncing the white Democracy of Louisiana as bandits and asking for authority to hang them without judge or jury, an indignant remonstrance against the proceeding, and the subordination of the civil to the military authority, was interposed by the Governor of New York, S. J. Tilden. Now, when the federal authorities are prompted by the same spirit of sectional animosity and the same desire for domination to preserve the party organization by which this reform has been achieved.

A significant fact in connection with our recent election, is the organized attempt of the South to prevent the free exercise of the suffrage of our citizens. This seems to me to be a step upon dangerous ground. It is a step which, if carried into effect, would be a complete reversal of the policy of the Reconstruction. It would be a complete reversal of the policy of the Reconstruction. It would be a complete reversal of the policy of the Reconstruction.

The Playmate describes the manner of the Republican members of the Blaine Committee when examining witnesses. For example: A witness comes before the committee and swears that a negro votes for the Democratic candidate. The committee member then asks him if he is a free man, and if he is, he is asked to swear that he is a free man, and if he is, he is asked to swear that he is a free man.

Another witness swears that many negroes freely voted the Democratic ticket, and the skeptical Mr. Teller simply elevates his official eyebrows, and turns up his official nose in an act of contemptuous scorn. Every one that is not a white man of intelligence and good repute is assigned to the limbo of impossible facts, and discredited assertion. This is the manner in which the Teller Committee and all other Republican committees have treated the South, and it is time to abate the custom as a costly nuisance.

Of course this last description of evidence, is casting pearls before swine. It is not what the inquirers are searching for. Others may think as they please, but henceforward no more outrage grip will be ground for partisan use without our emphatic protest. Fourteen large volumes of that sort of stuff have already accumulated at immense cost to the taxpayers.

A MEMBER of the outrage committee informs us that Gen. Reuben Davis visited the committee at New Orleans, but left without testifying. We are gratified that he did so. Our old friend might have left the stand a sadder if not a wiser man. It is possible he has decided that the game he has meditated, after all is not worth the candle. The Tupelo Journal says that by a singular coincidence, John M. Allen, Esq., of that district, dropped into St. Charles Hotel about the time Gen. Davis reached there. Birnam would have come to Dunsinane, and the banner did not wave on the outward walls any more.

A BILL, passed the House of Representatives on the 16th making greenbacks redeemable for custom dues. It was supported by the Democratic members (including the Mississippi delegation) and by a portion of the Republicans, though it was vigorously opposed by the particular friends of the Administration. The bill is right. It is a miserable paper that will not receive its own payment in payment of its own dues.

The New Democratic Governor of Maine, Alonzo Garcelon, is a Doctor in regular practice and has been President of the State Medical Society. The idea is growing on the public mind that the profession which leads the combat against the vast army of ill that afflict mankind, and which especially in the last epidemic afforded examples of intrepidity and skill which have never been excelled in any arena, ought to occupy a more prominent place hereafter in affairs of government.

Georgia, under Democratic rule, has saved \$200,000 a year, Alabama \$400,000 and South Carolina \$300,000. This saving of \$1,300,000 a year, in three years a practical addition to the wealth of the taxpayers of nearly \$4,000,000.

Mississippi, says, goes better than that. Her saving under Democratic rule is not less than \$400,000 per annum.

#### The Wisdom Scheme.

The Northern Republican leaders have devised still another scheme for keeping up agitation. In order to reduce Southern representation in Congress, some of them now propose to remove the colored people from the Southern States. See the resolutions of Senator Windom. Where these persistent agitators will find the authority to thrust the hands of the general government into the States and carry of a part of their population, we cannot imagine. They have in the organic law of the Union, declared the colored man to be a citizen in the fullest acceptance of the term, and the Southern States have acquiesced and are executing the law in good faith, and what right has the government now to draw the color line and to know who is black and who is white? What do the colored people think of the scheme? Are they ready to emigrate? To bid adieu to their homes and the graves of their fathers, and to the bidding of political agitators? Do they not pray to be saved from their friends?

NO WONDER the tax-payers of South Carolina are determined not to be put under Republican rule again. They have now had an opportunity to contrast the difference between that of corruption and ignorance, and of honesty and intelligence.

The Charleston News and Courier says that this is the third year that the Democrats have been in power, and each year has been a year of increasing taxation. Year by year, for a series of years, the State tax has been as follows:

1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74
\$1,200,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,350,000
\$1,400,000	\$1,450,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,550,000
\$1,600,000	\$1,650,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,750,000

The average annual taxation under Radical rule was \$1,250,000. This is equal to an annual saving of five dollars or more, for each citizen. The year by year, for a series of years, the State tax has been as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 13.—David Wigg, of Texas, testified, within a quarter of a mile of Fairfax, that he saw a man who was burned by negroes on Tuesday following. He saw him on Tuesday following. He saw him on Tuesday following. He saw him on Tuesday following.

THE FILL ELECTIONS—Timely Words. Next November, the people of Mississippi will be called upon to elect District Attorneys, Legislators, Sheriffs, Clerks and other officers. It is time to elect them.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. There is already a Northern Railway fully completed by government aid. What the country needs, and the South has a right to ask, is a road in fact, which will not connect the lower Mississippi with the Pacific ocean at a point named in the bill guaranteeing sufficient aid to build it.

YESTERDAY, (the 21st) was a field day in Senatorial elections. The Democrats of Missouri elected George G. Vest; of North Carolina, Gov. Z. Vance; of Indiana, D. W. Voorhees; of Louisiana, B. F. Jones (who, or some other as good man); and the Republicans of Illinois, J. A. Logan; of Pennsylvania, Don Cameron; of New York, Roscoe Conkling; of Connecticut, O. H. Platt (in place of W. H. Barnum, Democrat).

THE LATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of Georgia adopted some very severe measures against tax-delinquents. Under the old constitution all taxes were paid in cash. The new constitution extends this qualification and requires that all citizens who had not paid all their back taxes in cash, should pay them in cash.

TO USE a homely, but expressive phrase, that was running the thing into the ground. One of the peculiarities of reformers, is that they too frequently neglect to put down the breakers, and wreck the train they are engineering.

WE trust that Northern men are not overlooking the fact that the Southern States, before the Teller Committee in session at New Orleans, it shows that the habit of outrage, intimidation and murder, &c., &c., is a Cincinnati Times.

AND we hope that our leaders in Congress will not assist in getting up any more entertainments of the sort. "It is a custom more honored in the breach," &c.

"L. Q. W." SAYS in the N. O. Picayune in the coming fight over New York appointments between Mr. Hayes and members of his party, the Senate Democrats will give him no aid and comfort; that they despise him for his mean partisanship, his Ku Klux and timber prosecutions, and his slanders on the South. Right.

Don't fail to read Senator Thurman's definition of Jacksonian Democracy.

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The interest which this subject has awakened is not confined to the States which were ravaged by the yellow fever last season. The prompt action of Congress for the adoption of measures to guard against its importation in future is evidence of the all-pervading sentiment in favor of an effective quarantine system based upon federal legislation and international regulations. But these movements are not confined to the Federal Legislature. The subject has occupied a prominent place in the messages of the Governors of the several States whose Legislatures have assembled since the prevalence of the fever. In no instance has it escaped attention:

WHAT THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS SAYS. Owing to the pressure of the work imposed by the medical practice, the Board have not done much in the way of sanitary investigation, but they have prepared a scheme of a complete sanitary and epidemiological survey of the State, which will be placed before you for your consideration. During the yellow fever epidemic in the autumn of 1878, they did good service in the investigation and control of the disease, and the vast loss to the country in the neighboring towns of the disease, and the vast loss to the country in the neighboring towns of the disease, and the vast loss to the country in the neighboring towns of the disease.

FOURTEEN VOLUMES of Congressional reports of the Ke-Klux outrages now burden the shelves of the Congressional Library at Washington, giving names and dates of outrages, and we have yet to learn how many have been these unprecedented crimes.—N. Y. Tribune.

The "Ku Klux" library of "fourteen volumes" would have been complete without the Blaine-Teller contribution.

HON. R. F. HOLLOWAY is a good lawyer, a good legislator, a good chairman of his county executive committee, and now he has undertaken a harder task than all, to become a good editor. He has nailed his colors to the mast of the Wallah Pioneer. We wish him success.

THERE is no benefit you can confer on the people of a State greater than to provide them the means by which they can ward off contagious and infectious diseases. They paralyze business, produce destitution and suffering; and destroy life.

THE House of Representatives rejected a bill to reimburse William and Mary College, Virginia, for the destruction of property during the war. Two thirds of the Northern Democrats voted for the bill. All the Northern Republicans voted against it except three.

THE United States in 1878 produced 30,000,000 more bushels of corn than in 1877. The output of 1878 was the largest ever raised in this country. One-sixth more corn was harvested than in 1877.

THE reasonable inference is that there can be no considerable advance in the price of these articles.

IN the same old weary, stale and inflexible story that was rehearsed before the Boutwell Committee—the testimony before the Blaine-Teller Committee. The person of the play is different. That's all.

GOVERNOR VANCE was nominated, by the Democratic caucus, for United States Senator from North Carolina—the present incumbent, Judge Merrimon, gracefully stepping down and out.

BILLS are now before a joint committee of Congress providing for the taking of the national census in 1880, and making material changes from those of former decades.

GOV. ROBINSON, of New York, in his recent message, says the treatment of inebriety in the public Asylum in that State, is a failure. The only hope of sobering off now left, is to sober off.

THE bonded indebtedness of Tennessee is \$20,221,300, and is increasing at the rate of about \$1,250,000 a year. It is easy to tell who it will end.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR thinks it will be Grant or Tilden; but he is no prophet. Besides, he is in ill humor and sees crooked.

THE Aberdeen Examiner carries at its mast head the name of its favorite, (Col. W. H. McCord), for Secretary of State. The election is three years off.

THE PALE REAPER. Port Gibson, Miss., Jan. 13, 1879. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, Mr. A. B. Hopp, Sheriff of Claiborne county, was shot and killed by a party of men.

THE sad news reached us on last Tuesday, that Col. V. H. Rhodes had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol ball, at his residence, some eight miles south of Greenwood, on Monday 13th inst.

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As indignant correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, who ought in irony to have signed his name "Truth" instead of "Justice," writes:

The murder of Judge Chisholm goes unmentioned. The men who committed that massacre in prison are all at large, and are fully pardoned by Governor Stone, of Mississippi, at the instance of the Grand Jury of that county, where this innocent blood was shed.

When the father of lies calls up his children for their reward, the author of the foregoing will get a capital prize.

THE next census is to be commenced the first of June, 1880, and concluded in a month. The main feature of the bill is that it provides for special, experienced men to gather the facts of our resources and business, labor, wages, transportation, insurance, debts, etc. It will show an immense development of resources and a population of probably not less than 43,000,000. A great people.

VIRGINIA yields to the United States Treasury a revenue of six million dollars on the single staple of tobacco, but the burden does not fall upon Virginia alone. It is felt by all persons in every State who consume tobacco, which is not a luxury, but a necessary of life. Use is second nature.

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#### FILLING VACANCIES.

WEST POINT, MISS., JANUARY 11, 1879. EDITORS CLARION: For fear you may have overlooked the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties as to their duties in cases of vacancies in county offices, I would like to call your attention, specially to the second clause of the Legislature, which provides that the Legislature may provide for filling vacancies in certain cases. From these provisions two cases are evident.

1st. That the policy of this State is that vacancies shall be elective.

2d. That the manner of filling vacancies is limited to the Legislature.

It follows then that where there are two or more legislative acts, or set providing for filling vacancies by election, and the other set by appointment, all conflicts between the two sets of laws is a doubt, and should be resolved in favor of the elective set as more in accordance with our State policy.

Besides, there is a rule of legal construction, that unless a statute expressly repeals an older one it will not do so by implication. If the two can be harmonized, or understood, the Legislature will not repeal the older one, then only to the extent of such inconsistency.

Article 6 of 1878, p. 303, provides that the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, until such vacancy shall be filled by election. This section was repealed by the act of 1871, sections 279, 1299, 1300, and 1303, and the provisions of the act of 1871, sections 279, 1299, 1300, and 1303, are now in force.

As to the filling of vacancies in State offices, and district offices outside of those provided for by the Constitution, there is no doubt that the Legislature has the right to provide for the filling of such vacancies, but this section was repealed by the act of 1871, sections 279, 1299, 1300, and 1303, and the provisions of the act of 1871, sections 279, 1299, 1300, and 1303, are now in force.

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